SUBJECT No. 118.

Re-classification of wet and garden lands inaccessible to water-supply as dry.

Messrs. Naranappa, Tumkur District Board; Hedase Devara Sastri and Ardikoppa Manjappa of Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Owing to defective classification at the time of Survey operations, some lands inaccessible to water-supply are classed as wet. Orders are prayed to class them as dry.

Reply of Government.—Individual cases of errors may be brought to notice. In the revision settlement water re-classification is always undertaken.

SUBJECT No. 119.

Engraving of Survey numbers on big stones fixed on lands.

Mr. G. Subba Rao.

Summary of discussion.—Survey numbers of lands may be ordered to be engraved on stones which may be fixed in conspicuous parts of the lands; or they may be marked on boundary stones.

Reply of Government.—There is no objection to the land-holders doing it.

SUBJECT No. 120.

Stone bandhs instead of mud ones.

Messrs. Byre Gowda, Dodballapur Taluk; Srinivasaiya, Bannur Municipality; Herur Gundappa, Kunigal Taluk; Singri Nanjappa, Tumkur; Hedase Devara Sastri, Ardikoppa; Nanjappa of Koppa Taluk; and Guru Rao, Tarikere Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The mud bandhs now in vogue occupy large space and are liable to be damaged by various causes. These are to be renewed at least every year. This is a worry both to the raiyats and Government. Hence in their stead, square stones with numbers on their tops will be welcomed by people and will serve as protection against all encroachments.

Reply of Government.—The existing orders and practice cannot be changed.

SUBJECT No. 121.

Removal of khalsat on Brahmadaya Inams.

Messrs. Singlachar of the Kunigal Taluk; Desakulakarni Dasappa & Channalingappa of Nelamangala Taluk; and Naranappa and Karigiriyappa of Dodballapur.

Summary of discussion.—Additional tax was levied on Devadayas and Brahmadayas in the form of khalsat which entailed hardship on the poor donees. On representation, the excess levied on Devadaya alone was remitted and that on the latter left for future consideration. As the amount that is realisable from Brahmadaya is comparatively small, the early removal of this would be a boon to many a poor Brahmin in these bad times.

Reply of Government.—This is an old subject and has already been disposed of. The request cannot be granted.

SUBJECT No. 122.

Remission of the excess assesment on Inam lands.

Mr. S. Subbarayabhatta, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that khalsat may not be levied on Inams which are in excess of recorded areas but which lie within the boundaries given in the sannads.

Reply of Government.—Detailed orders have already been issued on this matter, and if in any particular case, khalsat has been levied contrary to such orders, representation may be made.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Enforcement of standing orders regarding alienation of Brahmadaya Inams.

Messrs. Herur Gundappa of Kunigal; Desakulakarni Dasappa, Chennalingappa, Nelamangala Taluk; Naranappa and Karigiriyappa of Dodballapur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Inams granted to Brahmins for offering up prayers for the long life and prosperity of the sovereign have since been alienated to non-Brahmins, thus defeating the purpose for which they were granted. There are standing orders to prevent such alienations. Orders are therefore requested for giving effect to such

standing orders. Those lands that have already been alienated may be allowed to be re-secured by the Brahmins.

Reply of Government.—Nothing can be done in this matter. It is not possible to treat Brahmadaya Inams on the same footing as Agrahara Inams; even in the latter case, the Government will not ordinarily interfere for the benefit of those who have alienated the Inam or of their representatives.

SUBJECT NO. 124.

Introduction of Survey Settlement in Inam villages.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga Municipality, and D. S. Hanumanta Rao of the Devanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Government were pleased to reply to Subject No. 131 of 1903 that compulsory Survey and Settlement in Inam villages was out of question. But it is impossible to get the consent of all the Inamdars for the village being surveyed and settled. Instances of boundary disputes and of wilful default of some of the Inamdars to pay revenue in order to bring the village for sale are very numerous. A rule may therefore be made enabling the Inamdars to apply for Survey and Settlement being introduced on production of a decree or rajinama defining the rights of various Inamdars. It is also requested that Government agents may be employed for collecting and distributing the income among the shareholders.

Mr. Gopalachar of Devanhalli opposed.

Reply of Government.—The subject is full of difficulties and does not seem practicable.

SUBJECT NO. 125.

Recovery of the jodi of Inam villages by the sale of the portion of the Inamdar in default.

Mr. T. Devappa, Shikarpur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Before the Inam Settlement was made there was individual account in every Inam village to show the dues of each Inamdar and the jodi due by each was being recovered. Since the Inam Settlement the jodi is not being recovered individually but collectively. Should one of the Inamdars fail to pay the jodi due by him the whole Inam village will be sold for arrears of jodi. Only in the Sorab Taluk the land of the particular Inamdar who is in arrears is confiscated and sold. In case the jodi arrears cannot be fully recovered by the sale of the defaulting Inamdar's land, recourse will be had to the lands of other Inamdars. It is therefore requested that a survey of Inam may be made according to the original "Chitte" or holding and the charges thereof recovered from the Inamdars.

Note.—The representation refers to Tagarti, Gouja and four other Agrahars.

Reply of Government.—The existing orders seem sufficient. Where the shares are recognized and separately registered, the jodi is separately levied.

SUBJECT NO. 126.

Reduction of the minimum area for coffee cultivation from fifteen to five acres.

Messrs. B. Sitaramaiya, Chikmagalur Taluk: and Malali Venkataramaiya, South Mysore Native Planters' Association.

Summary of discussion.—The minimum of fifteen acres for subdivision of survey numbers for coffee cultivation has been productive of great hardship to the cultivators. It is difficult to procure an area of fifteen acres fit for cultivation in one place and in consequence